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J. F. JONES

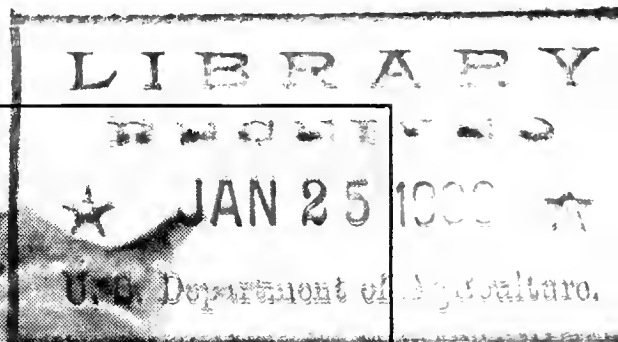
P. O. Box 356



721
NURSERIES

Lancaster, Pa.

“ BUY DIRECT FROM THE GROWER ”



POSEY PECAN CLUSTER, Natural Size

INTRODUCTORY

In 1896 the late J. F. Jones started his first fruit and nut tree nursery near Mountain Grove, Missouri. Six years later he located in Monticello, Florida, concentrating on the growing and cultivation of pecan trees. During this period some nurserymen were raising seedling pecan trees but the transplanting of these seedlings was far from satisfactory.

Mr. Jones in his experimenting found that the best results were possible only through selecting and growing the best varieties and propagating them by either grafting or budding.

In 1906 he shipped the first carload ever sold of budded pecan trees to Feriday, Louisiana for planting in a large pecan orchard. A year later he came to Feriday to supervise the cultivation of the trees he had sold the previous year.

While in Louisiana Mr. Jones became interested in Northern Nut tree culture through his association with the late J. G. Rush of West Willow, Penna. This resulted in his eventually coming to our present location in 1912. Since that time we have been specializing in the growing of northern nut trees.

Mr. Jones started his work with the American and European filberts in 1919 and continued hybridization work between the two strains until his death.

With the death of Mr. Jones in 1928 the management and responsibility of continuing nut tree culture has been carried on by the writer.

In the best tradition we are continuing the work started by Mr. Jones. To produce nut trees in our nursery that will with reasonable care give satisfaction, profit and pleasure to the purchaser.

The increasing growth of our business is due to the quality of our trees and the personal interest we have in the success of each purchase. This interest extends from the planting to the harvesting of the nuts.

The information we have about plants and varieties of trees today and the results we may expect from trees under various conditions has been built up on the experience of tree planters in the past. You can serve today to add to the knowledge of trees by keeping a record of your plantings and by adding trees to your planting whenever you can. The experience of every tree planter is worth while. We will be glad to receive reports for our files at any time. We will also answer questions about hardiness of varieties to the best of our ability backed up by the information we have collected in the past.

The young trees planted about a home are the only things which appreciate in value. Furniture, house fixtures and the home depreciate.

Jones Trees may be found in all sections where nut trees may be expected to grow successfully—a living evidence of what cultivation of nursery stock founded on a generation of accumulated experience can accomplish.

We invite your interest in this steadily growing field.

Yours for service,

M. M. JONES.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF NUT TREES

Nut trees should be ranked in a class with other food producing trees. This will give the prospective planter a better picture of the needs of the tree. For home planting one need not be as exacting about each factor which is good or bad for a tree because generally for the home the nut tree is filling a place as a shade tree on the lawn and every nut picked from the tree is just so much more food value than the ordinary shade tree will produce. For this reason a late killing frost due to lack of sufficient air drainage will not be a serious draw-back because generally severe frosts do not occur late enough to injure the nut tree group—they vegetate late. For the farm owner who is making every piece of land pay a dividend the nut trees are exceptionally fine. They can be used along fertile fence rows, lanes, in the pastures, on the lawn and on hilly ground where the soil is rich enough to grow the trees as well as in the wood-lot. The nut trees have few pests compared to the fruit tree group. Most of the species we are growing are primarily forest trees. The prospective orchard man will want to pay particular attention to good air drainage, good soil drainage, rich soil, preferably with a good clay subsoil to hold fertility. No hard pan sub soil or trees planted on ridges of rock. They grow for a time, but as the roots cannot penetrate down will die in a few years. Usually land which will support other large growing trees is ideal for nut tree planting. Most of the nut trees listed in our price list will do well on either acid or alkaline soil except the English walnuts. These require a decidedly alkaline soil.

THE BLACK WALNUT, *Juglans nigra*

The black walnut grows naturally from Canada to Florida and from Maine to the Great Divide, and on about all kinds of soils and locations. The climate of Colorado is especially trying on trees, but the black walnut is doing well there.

The black walnut is one of our principal forest trees in the U. S. and will thrive with little or no attention as do other trees of the same type. When planting the trees for nut production they should be given plenty of room and they naturally respond the best to proper care and attention. We heartily recommend planting this tree. The varieties we are growing are thin shelled, easily cracked and are of excellent flavor.



OHIO. This variety is from Northern Ohio. The tree makes the most symmetrical and upright tree of the lot. The nut is medium to large, shell thin, kernel full, light of color and of the best quality. The earliest bearing tree in our nursery.

STABLER. Originated in Maryland. One of the finest black walnuts and the best of all in cracking quality. The kernels can easily be removed in halves and this variety runs quite a few one-lobed nuts which fall from the shell in one piece. Slow growing. Kernel medium to dark in color, sweet and mealy



THOMAS. Originated with the late Jos. Thomas, King-of-Prussia, Pa. One of the finest black walnuts yet found. Nut large, kernels large, light colored and of very good quality. The tree is a fast grower and adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates.

TEN EYCK. Originated at So. Plainfield, N. J. The nut is medium to large and has a very thin shell. The kernel is full and plump and of fine quality. The tree is a good upright grower and bears heavily here.

ELMER MEYERS. This is a new variety. Nut very thin shelled and excellent cracker. Kernel medium in color. Very excellent tree under local conditions. Those who have seen the nuts here and have seen them cracked want trees of this variety.

WHEN TO PLANT

Our hardy Pennsylvania grown trees may be planted successfully in the fall, winter or early spring, depending on where the planting is to be made. North of Pennsylvania it is usually best to plant in the early spring except in favored sections where the climate is comparable to our own. In climates like our own the trees can be planted during the fall or spring months. Winter is the time for planting in the south. Southern orders should be received not later than December first, because after that time our digging conditions are very uncertain. If we have the order on hand we can dig the trees and plant them indoors before our ground freezes too deep to work. We prefer to dig each order as near to the time of shipment as possible. We have facilities here to keep several carloads of trees in excellent condition until they are shipped, but we use this storage for nut trees only in the preparation and handling of the order. We put no nut trees in storage to keep indefinitely during the winter for our retail trade.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Pecans and black walnuts 50 to 70 ft. apart; English walnuts 40 to 50 ft.; filberts 15 to 20 ft.; hickories 40 to 60 ft.

THE HICANS

These trees are a natural cross between the pecans and species of the hickory. The varieties we are offering to the trade we consider the best varieties to be had of this species.

BURLINGTON (Marquardt). This variety is known under both names. The tree was named after Judge Marquardt of Burlington, Iowa. The tree is a very rapid grower and very ornamental. It will succeed under neglect where most trees would fail. The nut, which is large and long, resembles the pecan more closely and is a



good cracker. We can recommend this variety very highly for general planting.



PLEAS. A pecan-bitternut hybrid. The tree is perfectly hardy, has a fine glossy foliage and is very ornamental. The nuts have the thinnest shell of any in this group and can be cracked by crushing two nuts together in the palm of the hand.

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE

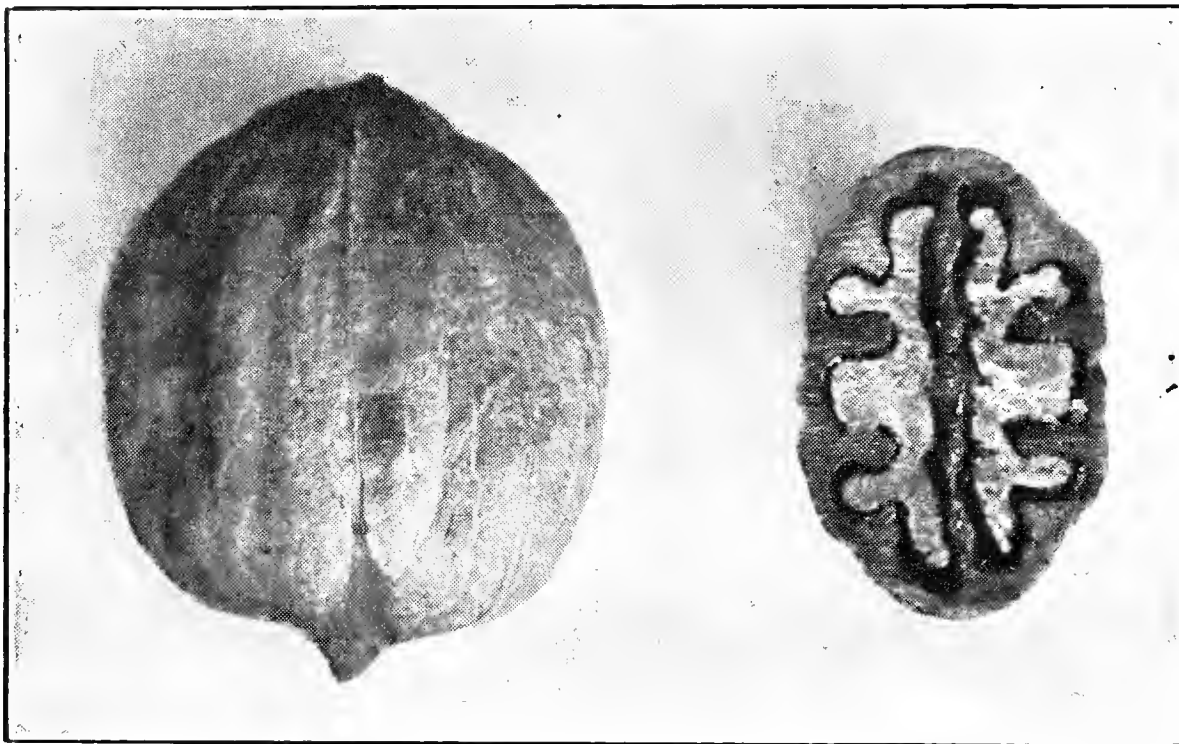
15 ft. apart each way 205 trees; 20 ft., 110 trees; 40 ft. apart 28 trees; 50 ft., 17 trees; 60 ft., 12 trees; 70 ft., 9 trees.

PLANT ONLY BUDDED OR GRAFTED NUT TREES

What are the advantages of budded or grafted trees over seedlings? The difference is the same as with budded (or grafted) over seedling fruit trees. Varieties of either can be perpetuated only by budding and grafting. If we want a Baldwin apple orchard, we do not attempt to grow the trees by planting Baldwin apple seed. We know that these seedlings will not hold true to type or variety and that fruit of all sizes, shapes and colors will be produced when the trees come into bearing. Seedling trees will also vary as much in vigor and productiveness as in the fruit borne, and take two to three times as long to bear as do grafted and budded trees.

THE HICKORIES

FAIRBANKS. From east central Iowa. One of the best of the hybrid group. The bitternut hickory, one of the parents, is the most widely distributed of all our hickories. It is found growing naturally from the St. Lawrence River on the north, to Florida on the south, and westward to Northeastern Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. The pure shagbark one of the parent trees of this hybrid is strictly a northern species and does not grow very far south except along the mountain ranges. This hybrid should succeed well into the Cotton Belt at least, if not to the Gulf Coast. The Fairbanks has retained the fast growing and early bearing habit of the bitternut, and the good flavor of the shagbark.



STANLEY SHELLBARK

This is the big bottom shellbark or king nut. Originated near Carthage, Ind. The tree bears well and the large nuts crack better than any other of this class so far tested. The kernel is full and of very good quality.

NATIVE PERSIMMON, *diospyros virginiana*

This is the native persimmon and has the delicate but distinct flavor of the persimmon and not the flavor of the oriental. The persimmon will succeed on a wide range of soils and well up into the Northern States. Glossy green foliage. Very ornamental.

LAMBERT. This is the largest persimmon we are growing. The fruit measures from 1¼ to 1½ inches across and 1½ to 2 inches long. Ripens from mid season to late.

EARLY GOLDEN. This is a medium to large round type of fruit and of very fine flavor. Fruit ripens early, about latter part of September here.

JOSEPHINE. This is a small fruited seedless type of very fine flavor. Ripens about mid-season.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHESTNUT

CHINESE CHESTNUT, *castanea molissima*—This strain was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its search for blight resistant species, and is the best of the chestnuts so introduced. The nuts are larger than those of the American chestnut and are equally sweet and good. This species does well on a wide range of soils but does not do well on low poorly drained soil.

JAPANESE CHESTNUT, *castanea japonica*. This strain was introduced in this country more than a century ago. The nuts are larger than either the Chinese or American chestnuts. Kernel more coarse than the Chinese but very palatable when boiled or roasted.

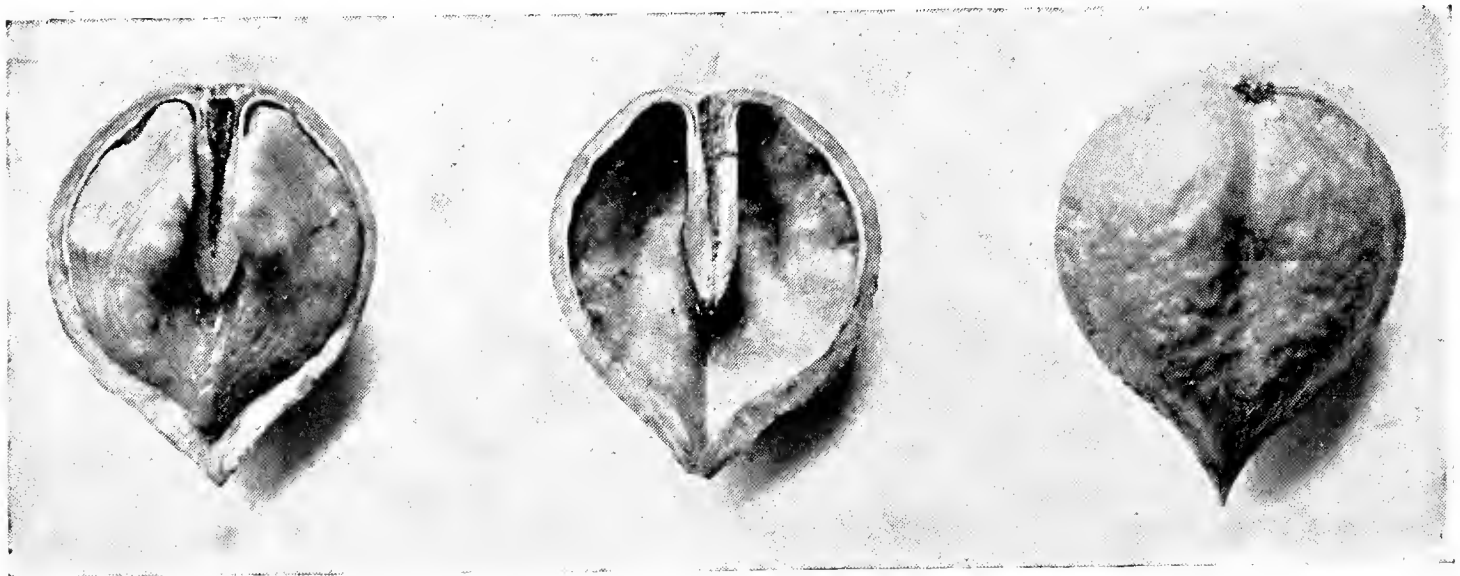
THE HEARTNUT, *juglans cordiformis*

This variety is rare in this country for the reason that it is a "Sport" or extreme variation of the common Japan walnut, *juglans sieboldiana*, and almost invariably reverts to that type of species from seed. Owing to the extra cracking quality of the nut, the rapid and luxuriant growth, and early and prolific bearing of the tree, the Heartnut is one of our most valuable nut bearing trees. Those looking for a nut tree that will equal the poplars, maples and willows in extreme rapid growth will want to plant the Heartnut. The tree has large, almost tropical-looking foliage. The nut is heart-shaped, smooth, brown in color and is of excellent quality having a flavor closely resembling our butternut. The nuts are borne in clusters of from five to fifteen nuts.



Heartnut bearing in nursery

These trees are hard to propagate and are therefore more expensive to produce.



Bates Heartnut

CIONWOOD

We can supply either buds or grafts of our fine varieties of nut trees to customers interested in top-working seedling trees. Buds at 5c each or \$4.00 per hundred. Grafts at 6c each or \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. No orders accepted for less than 50c on account of cost of assembling, packing and prepaying shipping charges.

TYING MATERIALS. Waxed muslin for tying buds, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. 40c; 1 yd. 75c. This material is 36" wide. Raffia, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c, postpaid. Our own preparation of grafting wax which must be applied hot 50c per lb. Booklet on budding and grafting trees 10c.

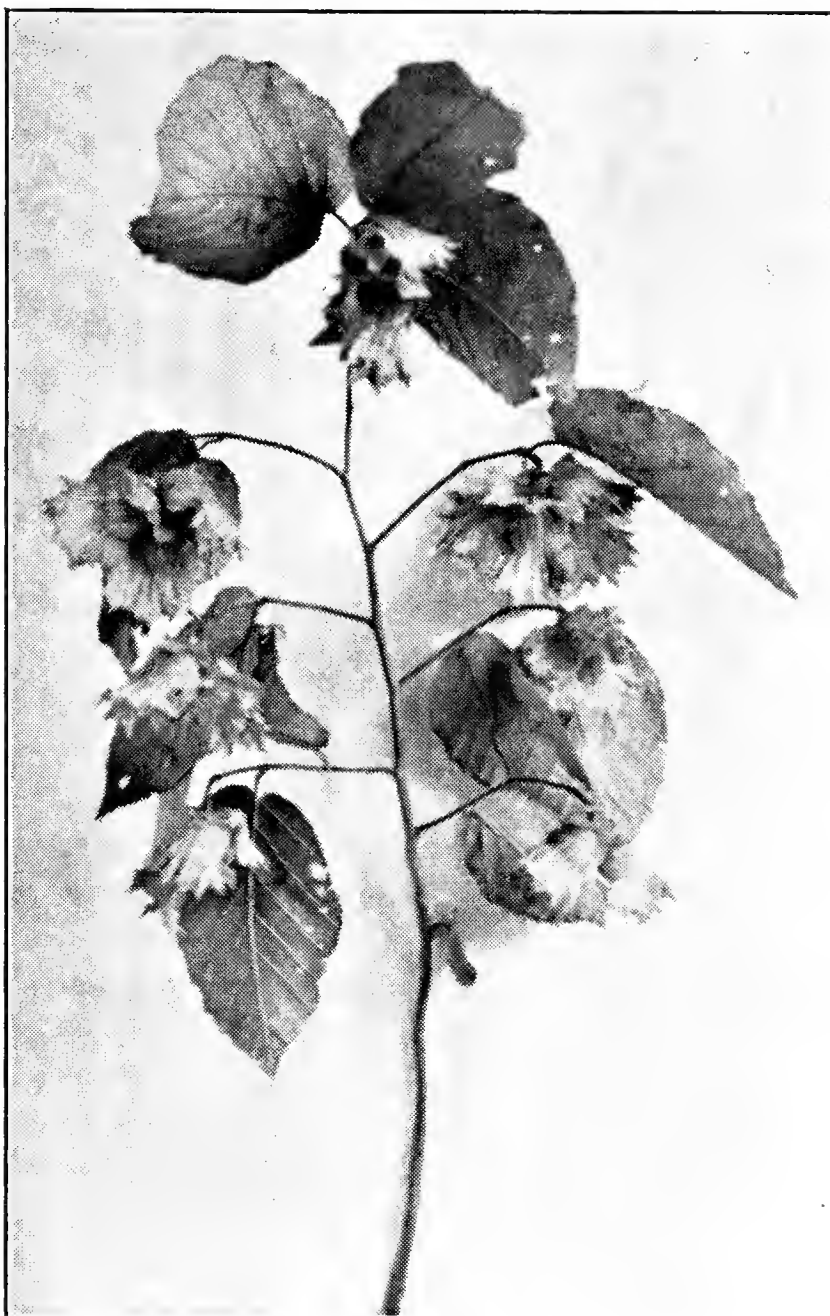
VALUE OF NUTS IN THE DIET

Nuts are gaining in importance each year as a staple in the diet of many people because we are becoming more conscious of the mineral values of foods. Nuts are ready to eat as they come from the shell and cannot be improved upon by methods of cooking. Nuts are really a food although many use them as a confection. I believe as time marches on that nuts will become more important in the diet and will eventually replace some of the proteins we are now using largely. Without doubt nuts are small, tightly sealed packages containing highly concentrated pellets of mineral nutrition direct from Mother Earth. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg of Battle Creek, Michigan in an article in the seventh annual report of the N. N. G. A. wrote as follows: "In nutritive value the nut far exceeds all other food substances; for example, the average number of food units per pound furnished by half a dozen of the more common varieties of nuts is 3231 calories, while the average of the same number of varieties of cereals is 1654 calories, half the value of nuts. The average food value of the best vegetables is 300 calories per pound and of the best fresh fruits grown in this country is 278 calories. The average food value of the six principal flesh foods is 810 calories per pound, or one-fourth that of nuts."

OUR METHOD OF PACKING is superior to that generally used in packing nursery stock and insures the delivery of trees in good condition to distant points. We have received many complimentary letters on the condition of the trees on arrival.

FILBERT AND HAZEL BUSHES

These plants are quite hardy and will succeed anywhere the English Walnut will or possibly farther north. The principal commercial planting of the filbert to date has been in Oregon and Washington. These plants are doing very well here in our nursery and the small plants we ship out usually have a nice sprinkling of nuts on. For those who want quick returns and plants that do not take up as much room as the larger growing trees it is well worth considering this species of the nut bearing trees. The filberts also make an excellent screen hedge when planted 6 ft. apart in the row. The filberts will bear but a few nuts when planted alone. Plant more than one variety for cross pollination purposes. We have selected just a few of the best varieties of filberts which can be counted upon to bear the finest nuts.



BARCELONA. This is the leading commercial sort being planted in Oregon and Washington where it bears very large crops. Although it blooms early here, Barcelona is one of the best croppers we have. It blooms over a long period and needs two or three pollinators for the best results.

WHITE AVELINE. This variety has so many good points it should be in all collections. Nut medium size, fair bearer. Quality excellent. Fine pollinizer.

Du CHILLY. Tree more upright in growth. Nut large and long. Excellent quality and good bearer.

DAVIANA. Nut medium to large, roundish oblong, excellent quality. One of the best pollinizers for Barcelona.

ITALIAN RED. This is another tall slender growing plant. Nuts more the shape of DuChilly and very attractive.

RUSH. This is a native hazel of good quality. The nut is not as large and attractive as the European filberts and the hybrid hazels. This bush is very hardy and does well outside of the usual filbert sections.



JONES HYBRID. This new strain of filbert combines the hardness of the American hazel with the reliable fruiting quality of the **European** filbert. Nuts are as large as the largest **European** varieties we are growing. We are propagating bushes only of the best sorts.

PARCEL POST shipments are packed light, yet well protected from drying out by re-inforced, air-tight paper, and small shipments up to 300 miles can usually be sent cheaper in this way than by express. We cannot send larger than 2 to 3 ft. trees by parcel post unless we trim the 3 to 4 ft. size ready for planting. The postage on parcel post shipments is charged for when shipment is made where it is not sent with the order. All larger trees are sent railway express, motor express or freight according to the wish of the purchaser.

THE ENGLISH WALNUT (*juglans Regia*)

Our trees are budded or grafted on the native black walnut root stock. Trees propagated this way seem to ripen up their wood growth earlier in the fall and are thus hardier. While the English walnut can be grown with more or less success in the eastern, middle and southern states our opinion is that its cultural range will follow that of the sweet cherry. Given good care the trees bear early.



Wiltz Mayette

WILTZ MAYETTE.

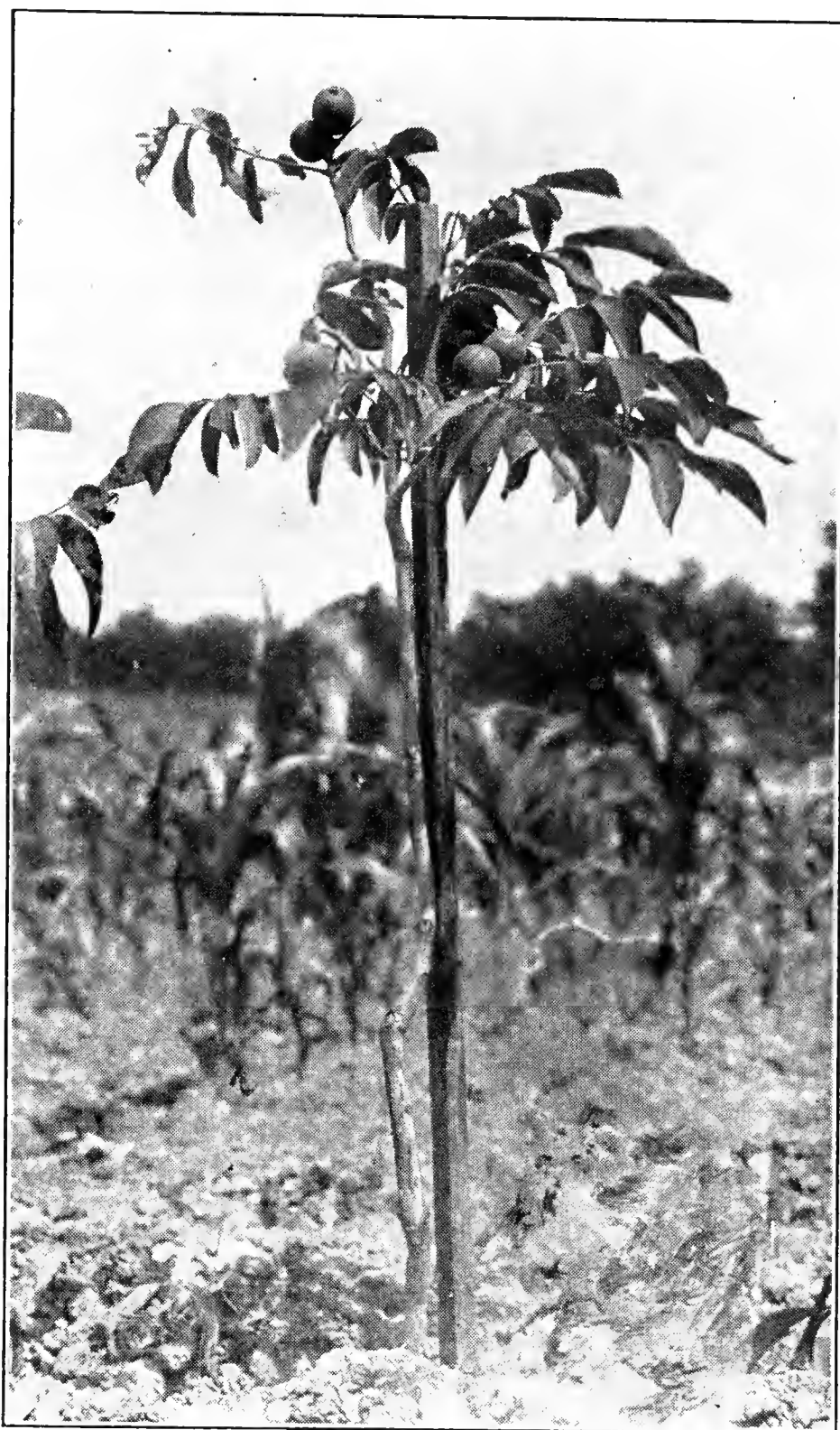
An extra fine diamond brand quality nut and fortunately a very hardy and reliable tree. Because it vegetates late it is less apt to be injured by frost than other English walnuts. The shell is thin, nut smooth and kernel large, light colored and of fine flavor.

ALPINE. The original tree stood in Lancaster. Shell slightly rough. Doing fine here in bearing and hardiness of tree.

SPRAY

Because of the tender leaves of the English walnut they are subject to attack of Leaf Hoppers and bacterial blight. In isolated sections it will not be necessary to spray trees, but if you have trouble getting your English walnuts started because of avoidable pests we feel it is worthwhile to have this information immediately. For bacterial blight

or leaf spot use Bordeaux. This can be bought already mixed in small quantities. For leaf hoppers or other leaf sucking insects use 40 per cent nicotine solution at the rate of 1 tsp. to 1 gallon of spray mixture. For leaf eating insects use Arsenate of Lead at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to one gallon of spray mixture. We usually use the Bordeaux mixture as our base spray and add the poisons when necessary. Never spray trees in the heat of the day. It is best to delay spray operations after the temperature has reached 85 degrees.

**IMPROVED ROOT SYSTEMS**

Although conditions here are very favorable for both root and top development, we greatly improve the root system by an improved method of transplanting the young trees. Such trees have more compact and larger root systems. Transplantings add considerably to the cost of the trees but this is necessary if the trees are to be transplanted successfully by the purchaser later on.

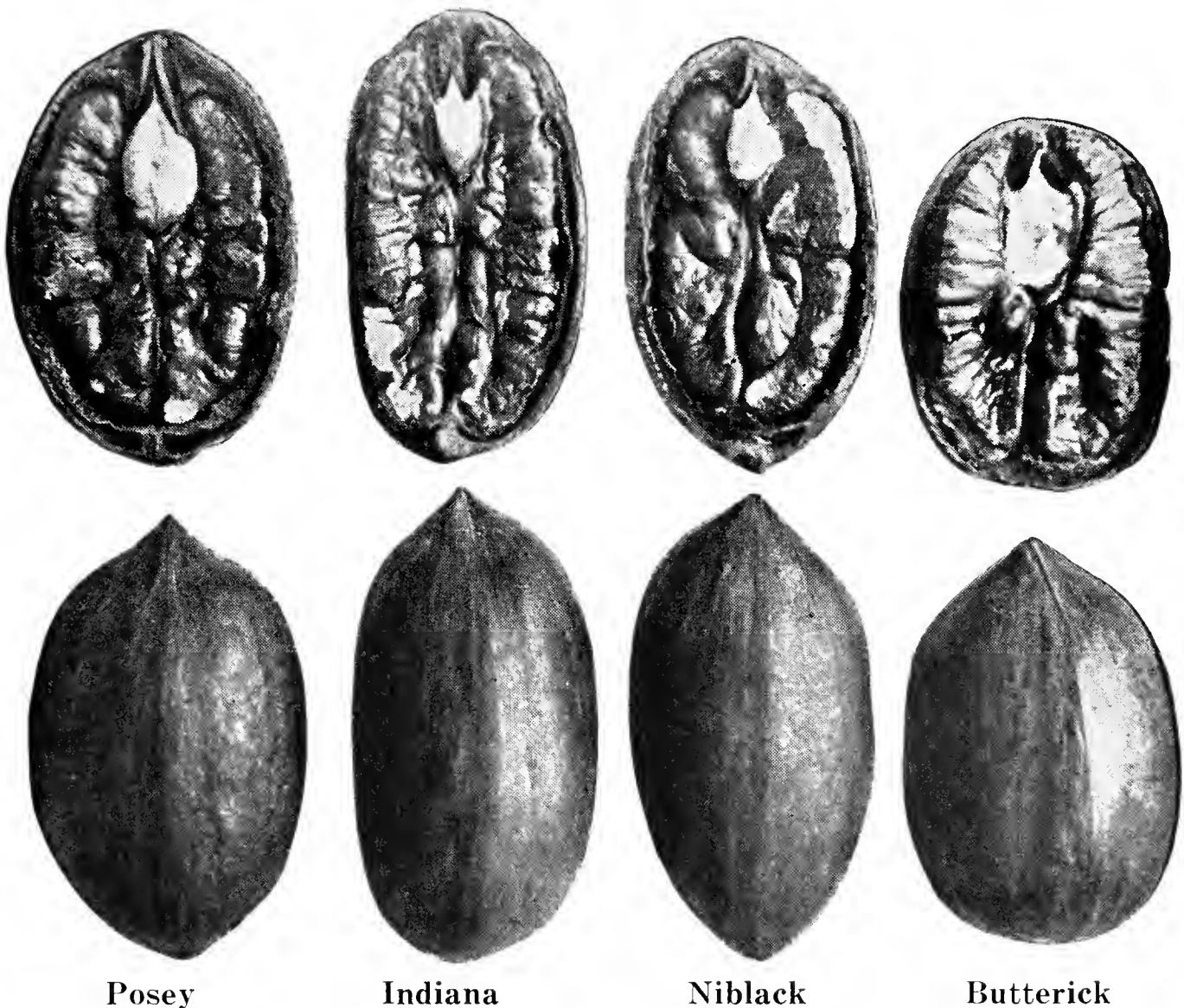
THE NORTHERN PECAN



Fruiting Branch of the Pecan

The northern pecans are as hardy as the other hickories and in this regard should not be confused with the southern pecan. The pecan grows naturally from Terra Haute, Ind., and Clinton, Iowa on the north to the Gulf Coast on the south. The trees grow naturally in river over-flow lands, but during the growing season have good soil drainage. They adapt themselves to a wide range of soils, and grow well several hundred miles north of latitudes at which nut crops are significant. It is well worth planting as an interesting ornamental wherever conditions are at all favorable. Crops of nuts are largely dependent upon the length of the growing period and the amount of heat that occurs during that period. For the northern pecan this is roughly about 170 days, beginning about May first and continuing until the middle of October. The heat units of Evansville and Vincennes, Indiana,

two points within the heart of the native pecan belt of the North are 135.7 and 180.8 respectively. These units are calculated by a method evolved by the late W. G. Bixby of Long Island by adding together the average number of degrees above 50 for each month as shown by weather records. For example, if the average for April is 55 degrees, by this system there would be 5 heat units to be credited to the period for the locality. If the average for May should be 67 degrees, the credit for the month would be 17 units or a total of 22 for the two months. Continuing through to the end of October, the total should not be less than 105 degrees if pecan nuts are to be expected to mature in any given locality where northern varieties are contemplated. One of our pecan trees is growing beautifully at Fair Haven, Vermont. The owner is proud of the tree because of its singular beauty. The tree is about twenty years old.



Posey

Indiana

Niblack

Butterick

BUTTERICK. From near Grayville, Ill. The old Butterick tree is one of the “giants”, and has been bearing beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The nut is one of the largest of the Indiana group and a real paper-shell of excellent quality. The original tree is a heavy and regular bearer. The Butterick combines large size with a real paper-shell of high quality.

GREENRIVER. Originated in Henderson County, Ky. The nut is medium size, shell thin; kernel full and plump and of the best quality. This variety bears good crops here.

INDIANA. From Knox County, Ind. One of the largest of the Indiana pecans and one of the best. The nut is thin shelled, full meated and of very good quality. The tree is a very heavy bearer.

POSEY. From Gibson County, Indiana. One of the largest and finest pecans of this group. The nut is large and a real paper-shell. The cracking quality is the very best. The tree has very large foliage and is very ornamental.

BUSSEY. Supposed to be the parent of the Indiana pecan as the nuts are much alike as to size, shape and quality. The trees are growing not far apart. The Bussey is much the older and larger of the two trees. The old Bussey tree is said to be the greatest bearer of any of the pecan trees in the state of Indiana.

GUARANTEE



We guarantee all trees sent out to be of the size and quality specified, but we cannot possibly guarantee positive results with our trees after they leave our hands. If we would guarantee to replace trees that did not grow for some reason or other the trees would generally be neglected for this very reason. The prices of the trees would have to be advanced to take care of this loss of careless planting and neglect. We are careful to see that all trees sent out are well grown, true to label and in condition to grow, but since we have no influence over conditions surrounding the trees or over their planting and care after they leave our hands, we cannot assume responsibility for any losses resulting from failure to make the trees grow for any reason. If customers receive trees from us which are not satisfactory in every way they should advise us **at once**; we can then make a satisfactory adjustment.

REFERENCES. Lancaster County National Bank, Lancaster, Pa.; Dunn & Bradstreets.

MEMBERSHIPS. Northern Nut Growers Ass'n; Penna. Nut Growers Ass'n.; American Ass'n. of Nurserymen; Penna. Nurserymen's Ass'n.; Penna. Forestry Ass'n.

TERMS

Our business is strictly cash. You may pay any amount you want on early orders and send the balance due on order just before you want us to make shipment of your order. For C. O. D. orders send 25 per cent cash with order and balance will be shipped collect.

YIELDS AND PROFIT

We are often asked how much certain trees will bear in a given time and the amount in money a person can realize for the crop. No one can tell what any certain tree or trees will bear at a given age, because conditions are too varied, but we can estimate the crop in a general way. Good budded or grafted trees of good bearing varieties of nut trees when properly planted and cared for until the trees are well established will begin bearing about as early as the apple and should produce profitable crops as soon as the trees are large enough to carry good crops of nuts. On rich land this should be about as early as the apple.

It is conservatively estimated that if one plant 1000 good grafted trees of the black walnut and give the trees proper care until established they will return a net profit of \$3,000. at 10 to 12 years of age. If the nuts are cracked

and the kernels marketed the income should be considerably larger than this. The nuts may be sold as they come from the trees or they may be cracked and the kernels sold at one's leisure, during the fall and winter months. Every year sees a large increase in the quantity of nuts cracked and eventually they will be sold that way almost entirely. The average person will not eat very many nuts if they have to crack them but if they are cracked and put on the market in a readily usable form the demand will be practically unlimited. Remarkably efficient power crackers have been invented and are now in use cracking pecans. It is believed that just as good ones will be devised for cracking good black walnuts as soon as we have them in sufficient quantity to justify the manufacture of such machines. Eventually nut crackeries will be in operation all over the country and those having a few hundred pounds of nuts or those who prefer to sell their product as they come from the trees can dispose of their product readily and without the trouble of bagging and shipping them.

Some people in investigating the possibilities in growing nuts compare production and sales per acre with those of the best apple or peach orchards. Unless one knows the trouble and expense a fruit grower has in his fight with insects and diseases the comparison is not a fair one. It is not what a crop sells for that determines the profit or the satisfaction of growing. With half the gross sales per acre a nut orchard might show more net profit and the crop is certainly more satisfactory to handle. Nut trees require comparatively little care or attention and are permanent, outliving several generations of fruit trees. When fruit is low in price the fruit grower must go ahead with the necessary spraying, pruning, cultivation and thinning of the fruit, even though returns do not justify the expense, because if left to shift for themselves, fruit orchards are soon gone and the investment is lost.

At the present time black walnuts of the grafted varieties are selling from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per bushel. Kernels 80c to \$1. per lb. The grafted walnuts average 10 lbs of kernels to a bushel of nuts. The present market is retail due to the small amount of nuts to be had as yet from commercial orchards.

SUPPLY OF TREES

The demand for certain varieties of trees is something we cannot control or anticipate. We try always to have a good supply of trees on hand, but we often sell out of varieties early and have to return late orders. We ask your patience if this should happen to your order. Sometimes we book orders for a year ahead and when this is done we return the money sent for the customer to hold until time for shipment of the order. We do not want to hold money over the summer for any unfilled orders unless it is the wish of the customer.

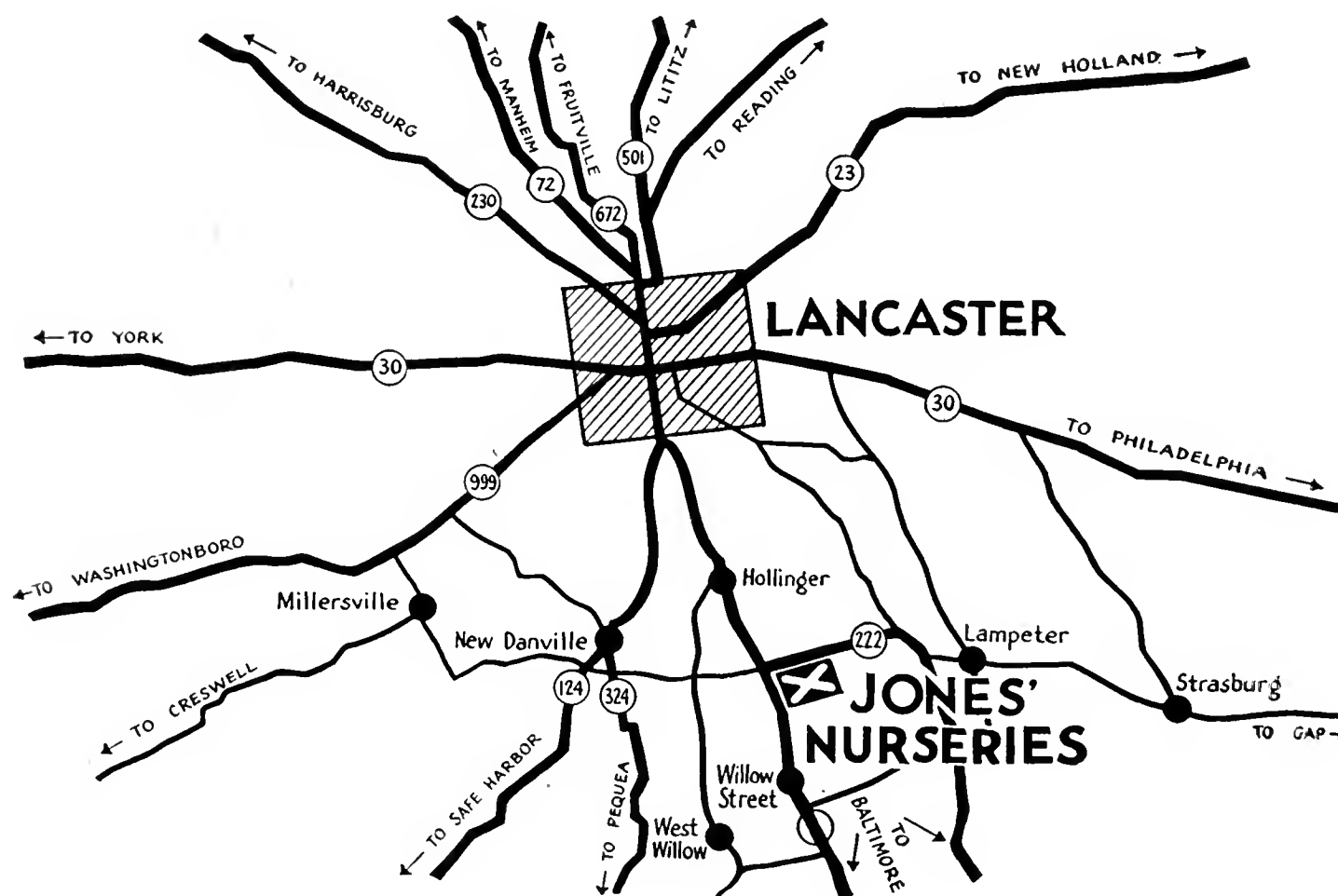
ARE GRAFTED NUT TREES APPRECIATED?

It is only in recent years that people in the northern states have awakened to the advantages offered in grafted nut trees. Now, with thousands of grafted trees bearing generally over the country with proof of their superiority, the decreasing demand for seedlings will soon discourage the cultivation of these seedling trees and they will be discontinued, just as happened with the pecan in the south and the English walnut in the west—when only a few years ago only seedling trees were advocated and planted.

Being familiar with the industry as the first extensive propagator of these trees, both north and south, the late J. F. Jones was largely responsible for the rapid development of the pecan and black wanut in large budded or grafted orchards.

Even after grafted or budded trees were available in quantity many people planted seedling trees after extravagant claims from seedling nurserymen as they fought for defense of their trade. For these seedlings, costing so little to propagate in comparison with the grafted or budded stock, were then a very profitable business.

VISIT OUR NURSERY



Visit us and see for yourself how well we take care of our trees and the amount of care and attention it is necessary to give them. We are located about four miles south of Lancaster on State route 222. Coming through Lancaster to our nursery go south on South Prince Street which leads directly out to route 222.